CITY OF LAUDERHILL

2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Published June 2014

If you have additional questions about the City of Lauderhill's Water Quality Report, you may contact the Water Treatment Plant at 954-730-2960. Water quality data for community water systems is available at www.lauderhill-fl.gov.

Water Source

The City of Lauderhill is supplied by underground water pumped from six wells tapping into the Biscayne Aquifer. The Biscayne Aquifer is an underground geologic formation where water is stored and this is also the sole source of water for our utility. Water is pumped to the treatment plant where it is lime softened, filtered, disinfected and fluoridated prior to entering the water distribution system.

Source Water Assessments

In 2013, the Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There were two potential sources of contamination identified for this system with moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by contacting the Water Treatment Plant at 954-730-2963.

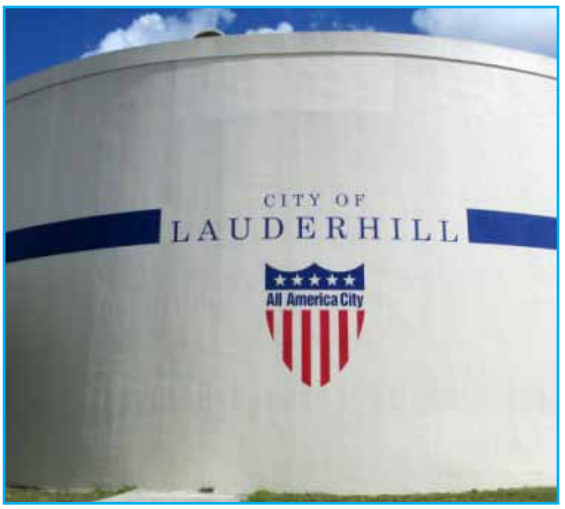
Water Quality Data

This report is based on tests conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2013 by the City of Lauderhill. Data obtained before January 1, 2013 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined as follows:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers, treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L): The measure of radioactivity in water.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

For more information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water, call us at 954-730-2960 or visit our website at www.lauderhill-fl.gov.



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance Update

The City of Lauderhill continues to provide good quality water to the residents and businesses served by the water distribution network. The City has now fully replaced all the filter media, thereby improving the overall filtration capacity.

There has also been some aesthetic improvements, since the storage tanks at the Water Plant have been cleaned and painted. For 2014, plans are in place to address and correct problems with corrosion.

Key to Table

AL	= Action Level
MCL	= Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppm	= Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
Ppb	= Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/L	= Measure of radioactivity in water.
ppb	= Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/L	= measure of radioactivity in water.

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Lauderhill is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but the city cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 to 60 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Test Results (January 1 - December 31, 2013)								
Contaminant	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected Level**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**	**Date of Sample**
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead	ppb	15	0	2.1	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits, residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions, paint, lead pipe casing & solder.	NO	10/2012
Fluoride	ppm	2	2	0.809	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO	10/2012
Sodium	ppm	160	N/A	19.9	N/A	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	NO	10/2012
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0056	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	10/2012
Arsenic	ppb	0.01	0	0.55	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from orchards, glass & electronics production, industries.	NO	10/2012
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.24	N/A	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO	8/2013
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
CIS -1,2 Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	0.25	N/D-0.25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	NO	Quarterly
STAGE 1: Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine /Chloramines	ppm	MDRLG=4	MDRL=4	3.5	0.6-4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO	2013 average
STAGE 2: Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	36.93	17.8-55.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO	Quarterly
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	>5.0%	0	2.82%	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	NO	2013
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium	µg/L	30	0	1.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	2011
Lead & Copper (Tap Water)	**Unit**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Result**	**Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**AL Exceeded**	
Lead (Tap)	ppb	15	0	4.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.	NO	9/2010
Copper (Tap)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.056	0	Corrosion of household plumbingSystems, erosion of natural depositsLeaching from wood preservatives.	NO	9/2010

Annual Water Quality Report

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HEALTH INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally occurring, or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

This public document was printed at a cost of $1,837.12 or $.018 per issue in order to share the Water Quality Report with utility customers as required by the City of Lauderhill.